

California until such time as they can be replaced; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2722. By Mr. LYNCH: Resolution of the Italian-American Labor Council of New York City, opposing the Smith bill, the Hobbs bill, and all other antilabor bills introduced in Congress; to the Committee on Labor.

2723. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers, Local No. 85, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, San Francisco, Calif., relative of House bill 6486, postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

2724. By Mr. WOLCOTT: Petition of 20 members of the World Service Society of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Port Huron, Mich., urging that strikes and profiteering be outlawed during the war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, The Very Reverend Zeb Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, hope of every nation, whose infinite pity alone can soothe the tragic pathos of our world: Help us, Thy children, to rise above all fret and fear into the atmosphere of serenity and calm, as, casting all our care upon Thee, we feel the girding of Thine everlasting arms. Grant to us a clearer vision of the truth, a deeper sense of right, that will enable us, through Thine overwhelming power of goodness, to further the noblest interests of mankind.

Restore to every home in this beloved land the practice of parental tenderness, together with the spirit of filial devotion, that from the altars of life's highest, holiest relationships may rise a sacrificial flame of true devotion to the larger claims of service to our Nation. Help us, then, to face these days, just now so difficult and dark, with a courage born of perfect trust in Thee, with a faith made radiant with the hope of a world redeemed, in which men, as they journey on, shall take the hand of Him in whose companionship they find their full fruition, even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 27, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had

disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4092) for the relief of E. P. Corley; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2192. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse Carol D. Ward for the losses sustained by him by reason of the negligence of an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps;

H. R. 4657. An act for the relief of Floyd P. Moritzky;

H. R. 5887. An act for the relief of Howard L. Miller; and

H. R. 6328. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6804. An act to amend paragraph 31 of section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916;

H. R. 6953. An act to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 2320. An act to accept the cession by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5075. An act to create a Recreation Board for the District of Columbia, to define its duties, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6799. An act to increase the monthly maximum number of flying hours of air pilots, as limited by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, because of the military needs arising out of the present war.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Brewster	Caraway
Andrews	Brooks	Chandler
Austin	Brown	Chavez
Ballley	Bulow	Clark, Idaho
Ball	Bunker	Clark, Mo.
Bankhead	Burton	Connally
Barkley	Butler	Danaher
Bilbo	Byrd	Davis
Bone	Capper	Downey

Doxey	McFarland	Shipstead
Ellender	McKellar	Smathers
George	McNary	Smith
Gerry	Maloney	Spencer
Gillette	Maybank	Stewart
Glass	Mead	Taft
Green	Millikin	Thomas, Idaho
Guffey	Murdock	Thomas, Okla.
Gurney	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Norris	Tobey
Herring	Nye	Tunnell
Hill	O'Daniel	Tydings
Holman	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
Hughes	Overton	Van Nuys
Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Wagner
Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe	Wallgren
Kilgore	Reed	Walsh
La Follette	Reyno'ds	White
Lee	Rosier	Wiley
Lucas	Russell	Willis
McCarran	Schwartz	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of injury and illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Treasury (2), War, Justice, and Agriculture (7); and the Civil Service Commission, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking toward their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by a mass meeting of Negroes at Jackson, Miss., protesting against racial discrimination in employment in connection with war industries in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WALSH:

A petition of sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts, praying for retention of the 40-hour workweek provision of law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A petition of sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts, praying for continuance of the National Youth Administration program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Leavenworth (Kans.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring suspension of the 40-hour workweek provision of law for the duration of the war; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A petition, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of Miami County, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; ordered to lie on the table.

**RESOLUTION OF AGGIEVILLE GRANGE NO. 1906, MANHATTAN, KANS.—PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS**

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and have printed in the RECORD a resolution recently adopted by Aggieville Grange, No. 1906, of Manhattan, Kans., making some legislative suggestions which I consider timely and worthy.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGGIEVILLE GRANGE, No. 1906,  
Manhattan, Kans.

Since the liquor traffic has succeeded in establishing itself in and near the cantonments of our country to make drinkers of our draftees: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask Congress to pass a bill forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors in and near the naval, land, and air forces of the United States of America.

In view of the fact that we are being rationed in sugar and asked to conserve our resources in every possible way that we may make the greatest contributions possible to the winning of the war, which we gladly do: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Congress be asked to restrict the use of all sugar and grain now being used in the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes.

A. R. COGSWELL, Master,  
LOUISE CHANDLER, Secretary.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

S. 2459. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total compensation to certain employees of the Postal Service employed in a dual capacity; without amendment (Rept. No. 1276).

By Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2285. A bill to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank of certain officers of the Navy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1277);

S. 2452. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard; with amendments (Rept. No. 1278);

S. 2453. A bill to authorize the obligation of funds of the Coast Guard for work or material at Government-owned establishments, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1279);

S. 2455. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1280);

S. 2456. A bill to amend the act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of

honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes," so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1281);

H. R. 6874. A bill to change the designation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of the Navy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 1282);

H. R. 6913. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13-18, inclusive, 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 1283); and

H. R. 6932. A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1284).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 4476. A bill providing for sundry matters affecting the Military Establishment; with amendments (Rept. No. 1285).

**BILLS INTRODUCED**

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 2489. A bill for the relief of C. A. Ragland, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2490. A bill to amend the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 (Public Law 8, 77th Cong.), as amended by section 10 of the act entitled "An act to amend and clarify certain acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1941 (Public Law 166, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. BONE, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE):

S. 2491. A bill to amend the patent laws, to prevent suppression of inventions, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

**HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED**

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 6804. An act to amend paragraph 31 of section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916; and

H. R. 6953. An act to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**TAXES—ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN W. HANES**

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of taxes delivered by Hon. John W. Hanes, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in New York on April 17, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

**SPIRITUAL STRENGTH OUR GREATEST NEED**

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by 37 citizens of Virginia declaring that spiritual strength is the greatest need in the crisis which now confronts us, which appears in the Appendix.]

**MAINTENANCE OF UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIES**

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement of the 20th instant, the question before the Senate at this time is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, the title of which will be stated by the clerk.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2054) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senate very kindly and generously agreed by unanimous consent that this motion be in order this morning. As suggested a week ago, I withheld making the motion on the specific request of the President of the United States. In the meantime, the President has sent a message to Congress, and I understand he will make an address to the country over the radio tonight in which he will develop some aspects and phases of his message in a fuller degree.

I still adhere to the view that Senate bill 2054 is a desirable one, and should be enacted. However, it is not my disposition this morning to press for immediate consideration. As I understand, the bill will remain on the calendar, and my motion can be made at any time when I can obtain recognition. It is not my disposition to make the motion this morning for immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator wish to withdraw the motion?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was about to suggest to the Senator that inasmuch as the motion was made the pending question he should withdraw it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not understand the motion was pending; I understood the unanimous-consent agreement was that it would be in order for me to make the motion this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Consideration of the Senator's motion was postponed until today.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not realize that the motion had actually been made. Under those circumstances, of course, I shall have to express my desire to withdraw the motion for the time being.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has a right to withdraw his motion.

Mr. TAFT rose.

Mr. CONNALLY. Before the motion is withdrawn I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me to be vitally necessary that some labor legislation be enacted by the Congress. While I am not particularly strong for consideration of the Connally bill, I think it would be very unfortunate



to send out word to the country that the Senate has, in effect, indefinitely postponed consideration of the labor problem. I think we are going to be blamed, very properly and very strongly, if we take that attitude.

While I should not like to refuse unanimous consent to postpone the motion which is now the order of business before the Senate, it seems to me that it should be postponed to a day certain, if we are to hear from the President tonight, and that it should not be put off indefinitely but should come up some time early next week, perhaps on Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas has a right to withdraw the motion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest to the Senator from Ohio that the action just indicated by the Senator from Texas is not to be construed, as I understand it, as a request for indefinite postponement of his motion. The bill is still on the calendar, and it will occupy the same status it now occupies. The Senator from Texas can make the motion at any time he thinks it advisable to proceed to the consideration of the bill. I think that no purpose would be served at this time by postponing the motion to another day certain, because of the situation which now exists in the production program, and in view of the address to be delivered by the President, and the attitude he assumes upon this subject.

I wish to congratulate the Senator from Texas for the broad-minded, generous, and patriotic attitude which he is assuming in regard to this matter. We all appreciate the Senator's sincerity, and we all appreciate the fact that he has had no selfish interest to serve, either in advocating the proposed legislation originally, in seeking its consideration by the Senate, or in pressing action in regard to it. Speaking for myself, and I think for a majority of the Members of the Senate, I congratulate the Senator from Texas upon his reasonable, generous, and, as I believe, proper attitude at this time regarding the proposal.

I take this occasion also to congratulate the Senator from Texas upon another matter. I do it wholeheartedly and most sincerely. All of us here have known for years the very charming, gracious, and beautiful lady who has yielded to the irresistible importunities of the Senator from Texas and has become his partner in holy matrimony. I wish for him and her long life and happiness and the enjoyment of everything that so handsome and worthy a couple ought to enjoy during the remainder of their lives.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am very grateful to the Senator from Kentucky for his fulsome eulogy of my beloved wife and the Senator from Texas. I am indeed grateful for his comments respecting my official as well as my private affairs.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I wish I had the wit and the facility to express my feelings in the way in which our leader has expressed his to the Senator from Texas with regard to both matters which have been before us today.

I thank the Senator from Texas for not pressing his motion at this time, and I wish to make a request of him, that since he has made the announcement that his bill will remain on the calendar and can be called up at any time, and since I think he knows—and if he does not know, I should like to inform him now—that as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor I should like to speak against the motion when it comes before us; I should like to have some little notice so that I may be present, and may not be caught in an unexpected moment.

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall be very glad to give the Senator notice. I assure the Senator that I have no disposition to call up the motion without his having notice, and I recognize that, as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the Senator is entitled to every consideration in respect to the matter.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Senator knows that it is reasonable for me to make the request, because he must know how hard it is to prepare an argument to resist a motion which he is to make.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is because of the merits of the motion, and not because of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Am I to understand that the Senator from Texas has information that the President will enunciate a labor policy in his speech tonight, and for that reason the Senator is asking that his bill be deferred until that is done?

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Texas arrived back in the city only this morning, and has not had any intimate contact with the White House for several days.

I understand that the speech of the President tonight will at least elaborate a bit more fully some aspects of the program which he announced in his message. I do not have that information directly from the White House, but from sources which I think can be relied upon.

As to the details of any labor policy the President may present, I cannot, in all sincerity, give the Senator from Virginia any assurance. I understand the President did in his message deal with the matter of wage levels, and advanced the theory that possibly there should be a stabilization of wages, and a ceiling. Of course, that relates to labor, but as to the other aspects of the labor situation, I have to state to the Senator from Virginia that I have no information.

Mr. BYRD. My reason for making the inquiry is that a week ago the Senator from Texas asked for the postponement of the consideration of his bill because the President would present to Congress his views with respect to a labor program on the part of the Government. The message sent to the Congress yesterday had practically nothing in it with respect to any labor program which is different

from the one which has already been established by the administration.

I desired to ask the Senator from Texas whether he would be willing to defer consideration merely, leaving his bill as the pending business for consideration until the President shall make his speech tonight, and then let us decide tomorrow whether the matter should be deferred, because if the special order which the Senator from Texas now has for his bill shall be abandoned and the bill put back on the calendar, it will mean the death not only of his bill but perhaps of other labor legislation which may be desired to be brought before the Congress.

A number of Senators have informed the Senator from Texas from time to time that they propose to offer amendments to his bill, and have been cooperating with him in the effort to have his bill considered, and I think it is rather remarkable that the Senator from Texas should desire to withdraw his bill, in the sense that it will lose its preferred position, unless the President of the United States has in mind presenting to Congress some views in the immediate future with respect to the labor situation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Virginia is mistaken in assuming that the bill now has a preferred status.

Mr. BYRD. It has a preferred status on the motion to ask for consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; it is only in this status; the Senator from Texas moved to proceed to consider it, and that motion is pending. The bill is still on the calendar and will remain on the calendar if the motion is withdrawn, just as if it were not withdrawn.

Mr. BYRD. I read from the calendar for today:

#### SPECIAL ORDER, APRIL 28, 1942

Motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] to proceed to the consideration of S. 2054, a bill relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of the national defense.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. That certainly gives a preferred status in the sense that it requires us to proceed to a consideration of the legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; it does not. It is merely a motion to consider.

Mr. BYRD. A motion to consider taking up the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. A motion to consider it. The Senate must agree to a motion to consider a bill before it can be taken up in the Senate.

Mr. BYRD. But it at least loses its preferred status with respect to being a special order, whether the Senate will consider taking up the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; it is not a preferred status. It does not lose anything. The Senator from Texas withdraws his motion to proceed now to consider the bill. He can renew that motion at any time he sees fit to do so.

Mr. BYRD. It loses its preferred status insofar as consideration of the bill at a specified time is concerned.

Mr. BARKLEY. Not at all. If the Senator would come in tomorrow and make a motion to proceed to consider that bill it would have the same status as it does now.

Mr. CONNALLY. Or if any other Senator would make the motion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Or if any other Senator would make the motion; yes.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to know for what reason the Senator from Texas has proposed to withdraw his motion, unless he has information that some labor policy or program is to be presented by the President. Why is the Senator not willing to proceed to the present consideration of his bill?

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall answer the Senator from Virginia. The Senator is in error when he said a moment ago that if this motion is not voted on today it will mean that this bill is dead, and all other labor legislation is dead. That is not true at all.

Mr. BYRD. Time will tell.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Virginia is fudging on time, because he is proceeding to tell what will happen, without waiting on time to tell.

Mr. BYRD. That is the judgment of the Senator from Virginia and the judgment of many other Members of this body.

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall say to the Senator from Virginia that I understand the parliamentary situation to be just as the Senator from Kentucky has stated it. This bill is on the calendar, in its regular place on the calendar. Whenever I, or the Senator from Virginia, if he desires, or any other Senator, gets the Chair to see him and recognize him, he can make a motion to proceed to the consideration of this bill, even if we were in the middle of the consideration of another bill. Is not such a motion always in order? Suppose we were considering one bill. While we were doing so the Senator could make a motion to proceed to the consideration of some other bill, which, if agreed to, would have the effect of laying the pending bill aside, and taking up the new bill. Am I not correct in that statement? I may be in error.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Chair, and I thank the parliamentarian. [Laughter.] My reason for that remark is that the parliamentarian nodded to me before he had any conversation with anyone else. [Laughter.] I was sure that was the rule, having been here for some years.

I think the Senator from Virginia does not quite appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Texas. I do not believe the Senator from Virginia means to question the sincerity of the Senator from Texas. The Senator from Texas introduced in the Senate nearly a year ago, in June, a bill very much like this one, except that it did not freeze labor conditions. The Senate passed that bill, and it went to the House and was ignored.

I reintroduced the bill in November, I believe it was, or sometime last fall, with the freezing conditions in it. It went to the Judiciary Committee, when some

Senators thought I ought to have sent it to the Committee on Education and Labor. I meant no reflection on the Committee on Education and Labor, but I thought it was a bill which ought to go to the Judiciary Committee, because it related to the taking over and confiscation, in a limited sense, of plants, and I thought that since the Judiciary Committee had considered other legislation of a similar character it ought to consider this proposed legislation.

This was not done in any hasty manner. We proceeded in a regular way. We had a subcommittee appointed. We held long and exhaustive hearings. The Senator from Texas has never surrendered his views on the bill, and he does not surrender them now.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator from Texas—

Mr. CONNALLY. Just a moment. Let me make a few desultory remarks. [Laughter.] The Senator from Virginia ought to realize, though, that the Senator from Texas is the author of this bill, and is a Senator on this floor, and is a member of the administration, in a sense. We are trying to get along with this war. We are trying to have leadership. The President of the United States is not only the civil President, but he is the military Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy. He is charged with responsibility. We can make all the speeches we want to, but the President of the United States is charged, under the Constitution, with the responsibility of prosecuting this war. I do not want to be in the position of getting into a controversy and an argument with the President of the United States about something which may work out under his policies better than under somebody else's policies.

Mr. President, there are dozens of labor bills before the Senate. The Senator from Virginia says many Senators desire to present amendments to my bill. Of course, I know they wish to present amendments, and if the Senate were simply to consider my bill alone I do not think there would be any trouble in the Senate passing the bill. Senators have all sorts of amendments, and that is where arises the very difficulty which the Senator from Texas is now facing, and the very objections which the President of the United States probably has to this bill coming up now, because he knows that every sort of amendment, every imaginable kind of amendment is going to be offered, and we shall have a great deal of debate, endless debate, which will stir up a great deal of dissension.

That is the situation the Senator from Texas is in. I still believe in my bill, and I should like to see it enacted into law. But I have another duty to perform. I have the duty of trying to go along in this war effort. We had the testimony of Mr. Nelson a few days ago that we were over the hump as to production; that production matters were proceeding satisfactorily; that we were getting more ships, more planes, and more arms. We had the testimony, as I understand—I was not present at the time—of Judge Patterson from the War Department, in charge of production, along the same

line. We also had the testimony of Mr. Forrestal, of the Navy, along the same line.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, we had all that testimony before the Senator from Texas, on Monday, a week ago, agreed to bring his bill up this morning for consideration, that is to say, for decision as to whether the Senate would proceed with the consideration of it. I do not question the sincerity of my distinguished colleague in any way. I love him, and am devoted to him. I simply wanted to know what he has in mind now. Is the President going to send another message to Congress about labor? Does the Senator expect the President to elaborate tonight about a labor policy or program? If so, I am entirely willing to see the proposed legislation deferred. I simply wish to ask the Senator this question: So long as the President of the United States is opposed to the consideration of this bill, will the Senator then defer the consideration of it?

Mr. CONNALLY. I am not prepared to say that I will do that; no.

Mr. BYRD. What has happened since the Senator's motion, made a week ago, to change the situation?

Mr. CONNALLY. I will answer the Senator. The Senator now wants me to tell him what kind of statement the President is going to make tonight. Why does not the Senator call up the White House, or go there and talk to the President, take him by the hand, and find out? [Laughter.] I do not know what is going to be in the President's statement, in all frankness, having been out of the city for a few days. I have not been here; I have not had the opportunity the Senator from Virginia has had, since he has been right here in this city.

Mr. BYRD. On what basis and for what reasons is the Senator asking today that his bill not be considered under the pending special order which he worked diligently to obtain?

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Virginia has heard what the Senator from Texas said. He sits right next to me. The Senator from Virginia is not deaf. I am in a very difficult position, I will say to the Senator. The Senator knows that.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator was in a difficult position last week, Monday a week.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say that the Senator from Virginia has been making speeches here for a long time about this labor situation. I do not know if he has introduced any bill with respect to it. Has the Senator?

Mr. PYRD. I have submitted amendments to the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. All right. The Senator from Texas is affording the Senator from Virginia the only opportunity he would ever get or ever have, for consideration of his amendments, if this motion is presented—and he can present it himself if he wants to. Yet the Senator from Virginia is complaining about the Senator from Texas.

Mr. BYRD. I am not complaining except I want the Senator to call his bill up for consideration.



Mr. CONNALLY. Why, the amendments of the Senator from Virginia, instead of having a marble tomb, would be sleeping under a plain wooden slab except for the opportunity the Senator from Texas gives him to have them considered in connection with his bill.

Mr. BYRD. But the Senator is not giving an opportunity for consideration of amendments, because he is not pressing his bill for consideration. This is a very vital situation which confronts the Senate. The country expects the proposed legislation to be taken up. The Senator from Texas has time and time again said he wants to take it up. What has happened in the last week to change the mind of the Senator? Has he received any information that a labor program is going to be presented, or what is the reason for his proposed action? The Senator stated a week ago last Monday he did not want the bill presented for consideration that day, because the President said he intended to present to the Congress—and the Senator from Texas said he had conferred with the President—a labor program. It has not been presented yet. I am asking the Senator what information has he today about it? It is very easy to ridicule those who have made a sincere effort to remedy this labor situation and strike situation. The Senator from Virginia may have been wrong in his effort to improve the armament production.

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, no. I was not criticizing the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Virginia had made a conscientious effort to remove these interferences which have existed to production of armaments in this country.

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall say to the Senator from Virginia that I am not trying to ridicule him at all. I am simply remarking, however, that I am giving him the only opportunity he ever will get, and he ought to be helpful rather than hostile.

Mr. BYRD. Maybe this will not be the only opportunity, but it was the opportunity the Senate understood it was to get. I have discussed time and time again with the Senator that amendments were to be offered to the bill, and he was not opposed to those amendments to the bill; in fact, he appealed to those who were not in favor of the principle of his bill to support his bill because they would have the opportunity to offer amendments.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Texas told me that.

Mr. CONNALLY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. BYRD. I am not enthusiastic about this bill simply to seize plants. That does not settle the labor controversy which exists in this country. The Senator from Texas has said "You should support my bill because it will give you an opportunity then to offer amendments to it."

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. So I do not think the Senator from Texas has a right to complain about the matter, because I have been entirely frank with him in connection with the whole procedure.

Mr. CONNALLY. Absolutely. Mr. President, I do not mean to criticize the

Senator from Virginia, but he has been going full blast and torpedoing me here right in the side. I still have nerves and I am sensitive to major attacks. I am not attacking the Senator from Virginia. I have tried to be frank with him.

Mr. BYRD. I want to ask the Senator—

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator from Virginia that, of course, the President of the United States has influence with me. I do not always vote with him, as the Senator from Virginia knows, but we are now in war, and he is the President, he is the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, and I am trying to help him, and I think he is going to try to help us. The President has not gone as far as I should like to see him go in these labor matters. I have been against strikes. The Senator from Virginia will probably recall that I spoke in his city on January 8, 1941. He will remember that I there and then publicly denounced strikes in munition plants, and said I was against them. He knows that I have proposed legislation from time to time. He knows that I have not changed my view at all. Mr. President, I have not changed my views at all on the subject. But there are other considerations, and others who are entitled to consideration, and I am trying to do the fair and the decent thing. If the Senator from Virginia does not like it, I cannot help it. I have told him all I know. I do not know whether the President is going to come out with a labor policy tonight or not. I hope he will make his position more clear. However, I cannot tell the Senator what he will say. If that does not satisfy the Senator, he will have to remain unsatisfied.

Mr. BYRD. Is the Senator willing to let his motion remain a special order of business and simply postpone consideration of it until tomorrow?

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not think that would serve the purpose very well. The President of the United States is going to speak to the country tonight. How can we know within a few hours what the country thinks? The people themselves will not know. I think we ought to give the President an opportunity to speak to the country and see what the reaction from the people of the United States is to be to his message and his policies.

After all, this Government belongs to the people back home. It does not belong to us. It belongs to the people of the United States. I do not pretend to know all there is to know about the labor question, I may be all wrong. I do not know. I do not think I am. The Senator from Virginia knows that there are a dozen different plans and a dozen different schools of thought as to how the labor problem ought to be met.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator says that the Government belongs to the people. He is absolutely correct. Does he not believe that the majority of the people of America want something done with regard to labor legislation?

Mr. CONNALLY. I think so. They want something; but even in the Senate there are about 40 different groups.

Mr. BYRD. Why is the Senator so afraid of bringing these matters before the Senate for full and frank discussion

and debate? He has never been afraid in the past.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am not afraid to bring them up.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator stated, as one of his objections to consideration of the bill at this time, that dozens of different plans would be offered to the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. One must not only have an inclination, he must have votes in the Senate. I want support for what I do. What good would it do to bring up something and get hell beat out of you? [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator proceeds with his motion, I am sure the Senate will consider his bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is the Senator's thought. In the past I have known the Senator to have thoughts which were not fulfilled.

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. Just as all of us have.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator agree to defer consideration of his motion for 1 week, so that we may obtain the reaction from the country with respect to the President's address, and in order that his motion may retain its present position as a special order of business?

Mr. CONNALLY. I have had experience with deferring things for a week, and it has not always proved entirely satisfactory, as the Senator can see. My bill will remain on the calendar; and not only I, but any other Senator, may make a motion to proceed to take it up. If the Senator from Virginia wishes to make such a motion, he can do so.

Mr. BYRD. Suppose the Senator from Virginia should now make a motion to take it up, would the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] oppose it?

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not know. I presume he would.

Mr. BYRD. He would probably do the same thing at any time I might make a motion to take up the bill from the calendar.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Virginia knows that the Senate cannot be made to do something which a majority of Senators do not want to do. If the Senator from Kentucky can obtain more votes than can the Senator from Virginia on a motion or issue, the Senator from Virginia will get licked. I know the Senator knows that.

Mr. BYRD. Why does the Senator from Texas think that the Senate does not want to consider the proposed legislation?

Mr. CONNALLY. I think many Senators do. I know of many others who do not. I have been in contact with many Senators. I think that a great many of them who would vote to take up the bill would not like to do so today. I think Senators who would probably vote for it next week, or would have voted for it before this controversy arose, would say, "I am for the bill, but this is no time to bring it up. If it is brought up now, I will have to vote against it." The Senator knows that. He has been in politics a long time. He knows that every Senator must consider his associates and supporters.

I am trying to make the best possible disposition of this matter. If I withdraw the motion, the bill will still remain on the calendar. I may feel the inclination to make the motion at some future time, depending upon conditions and developments. However, I do not care to say that I intend to make it next Tuesday, because we might then have the same situation we now have. Any Senator may make the motion. I do not have to make it. Any Senator who can catch the eye of the Vice President—and he has two good eyes [laughter]—and can obtain the floor, can make a motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill; but, frankly, in the face of the present situation, with the President preparing to make a radio address tonight I do not care to press the matter and be apparently in an attitude of hostility to the President of the United States.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. The distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] serves notice that he proposes to speak against the bill when it comes up. I wish to suggest to him that that is unnecessary. The Senator from Texas has done so beforehand.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator from Virginia. I shall not quarrel with him, even though he smite me. [Laughter.]

Does any other Senator wish to make a few remarks? If not, Mr. President, with the statement I made a little while ago that the bill will remain on the calendar subject to a motion to take it up at any time, I withdraw my motion at this time.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. Is unanimous consent required to withdraw the motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not for this purpose.

Mr. BYRD. Even after the motion has been made a special order, unanimous consent is not required to withdraw it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is true. The Senator has the right to withdraw his motion.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me observe for the benefit of the Senator from Virginia that not only is unanimous consent not required to withdraw the motion, but unanimous consent is not required for any Senator to make a similar motion to consider my bill in the future whenever he desires.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to announce while Senators are present that it is my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] wishes to make a few remarks on another subject, after which I shall move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION AND COMMITTEE ON AVIATION AFFAIRS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a statement showing that in the years 1941 and 1942 the total amount appropriated for airplane construction

amounted to \$22,963,000,000 in round figures.

I send to the desk two resolutions and ask that they be read. After they are read I wish to address the Senate for a few minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 233 and S. Res. 239) were read as follows:

#### Senate Resolution 238

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that there be established at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the Department of Aviation, which shall be administered by a Cabinet officer, known as the Secretary of Aviation, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

#### Senate Resolution 239

*Resolved*, That paragraph 1 of rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate is amended by inserting, between the paragraph relating to the Committee on Military Affairs and the paragraph relating to the Committee on Mines and Mining, the following new paragraph:

"Committee on Military Aviation, to consist of 17 Senators."

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, it will be noted that one resolution suggests the creation of a separate Cabinet officer known as the secretary of aviation. I am putting the matter in this form because the bill of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], Senate bill 1635, has been pigeonholed. The second resolution would amend the Senate rules and create a Committee on Aviation Affairs.

It seems almost unnecessary to bring to this great body a recapitulation of the facts which demonstrate clearly that the air arm will be the determining factor in this war.

I am a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. There we constantly talk about building ships of the sea. We had better have a committee where we can talk about building ships of the air.

Until this war broke out and it was demonstrated that ships of the air are more important than ships of the sea, this Nation had given very little consideration to the importance of an air navy. We had prophets like Billy Mitchell, whose stature has grown with the passage of time, and whose prophetic vision—disregarded at the time—has made him a symbol of America's future domination of the air—domination if we have his vision and do not let lesser minds dominate the picture.

He, along with others, fought courageously and unselfishly to prepare America to meet a new kind of warfare, and to make America safe from assault from the air. Billy Mitchell and others fought against bureaucratic and rut-minded military leaders, and sacrificed themselves in that fight. Theirs was a fight to awaken America. They failed. It may be too late if we fail now.

General Mitchell was only one of many who saw the need, but who were literally "cashiered" for their vision. They saw the need of air supremacy and the significance of a navy of the air. It must be remembered that when Billy Mitchell was court-martialed the publicity which was given was definitely for the purpose

of telling men who had air vision that they had better stop their tactics or they would be retired or exiled. Let us remember that. The rut-minds ruled then. They must not continue to groove our action.

We now hear much of isolation, and of the attack upon men who did not want to get this country involved in war. If there ever was an isolationist group of men who had their eyes closed to realities, it was those men who would not and could not see the importance of aviation. Blindness is the worst form of isolation.

Mr. President, that condition still exists, in spite of recent history. We know now, after the fall of France with its Maginot line, the fall of Singapore with its half-billion dollars of defense, the fall of Poland, the occupation of Norway, the subjugation of the lowlands, the occupation of Crete, that the air arm dominates on land. On sea, the lesson of the occupation of Norway shows that the air arm also dominates the sea.

Do you remember Churchill saying when Hitler invaded Norway:

I consider that Hitler's action in invading Norway is as great a strategic and political error as that committed by Napoleon when he invaded Spain. He will now have to fight during the whole summer against powers possessing vastly superior naval forces and able to transport them to the scenes of action more easily than he can.

But Churchill found he was mistaken in this. His naval forces were obliged to withdraw in haste from the Kattegat and Skagerrak to escape destruction by Hitler's air arm. Churchill's air arm could not participate because it did not have the necessary range. When the British evacuated Narvik, they lost their aircraft carrier *Glorious* and other ships.

It was not the Navy that saved the British at Dunkerque; it was the flying lads of Britain in their Spitfires and Hurricanes. In this fight these planes were "within range." It was the airplane that saved Britain, the fighters of the R. A. F.; and Britain was not knocked out, because Germany was not properly prepared to do so. It was a failure in aviation, not of aviation. America now must not repeat the blunder.

We recall the battles of the Mediterranean when the British met the Italian Fleet and destroyed part of it. The Italians did not have air protection. But when the German bombers struck back into the Mediterranean the British Fleet suffered tremendously. Do we remember the story of the *Bismarck*, the ship which the Germans thought was beyond sinking? Again aviation proved what it could do.

Hitler's taking of Greece was another victory because of the air arm; and, of course, Crete fell because of the invasion from the skies. Even after all these experiences, the British still seemed to cling to the "old man of the sea" idea.

Since Japan has come into the picture we remember the story of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse*.

We have yet to learn all the details of the sinking of our own ships by the dive bombers of the Japs. Apparently there are still folks in high positions who



cannot comprehend the meaning of these facts. Men get so much in a rut that they become specialists in only one line of thinking, blind to other important factors.

Mr. President, recently a great book came to my desk. It is called *Victory Through Air Power*, by Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky. I think it should be read by every American, and I believe every Representative and Senator should digest its message. We must not be blind leaders. When the blind lead the blind, both fall into the ditch.

In the concluding paragraph of that book Major de Seversky says:

I speak for all my colleagues in the aeronautical legions of the land, our gallant pilots, designers, engineers and manufacturers, the aerial strategists and the humblest aeronautical mechanics—and especially for the millions of American young people born into the air-power age and attuned to its dynamic rhythm—when I say that we airmen feel frustrated by the artificial restraints. We are eager to serve and ready to act when our beloved America says the word.

Mr. President, listen: These men say they "feel frustrated by the artificial restraints." When such an authority as Major de Seversky speaks, can we fail to stop and take notice? All of us have been living in glass houses.

For thousands of years, war has been a matter of fighting on land and sea; and now, when all at once we change to fighting in the air, it is difficult for the average mind to change and see the significance and the importance of the new arm. But there are prophets in Israel. General Mitchell was one. Major de Seversky is another. We should heed these prophets. Therefore, it seems all-important to me that now, when we are spending billions for airplane defense and offense—think of it; over \$22,000,000,000 appropriated for airplanes in less than 2 years—we who are the elected leaders of the Nation should have a committee here in the Senate studying this subject. I repeat: Over twenty-two billions have been appropriated in less than 2 years.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am very much interested in the Senator's remarks, because he is touching on a subject to which I have given study for 9 years here in the Senate.

Mr. WILEY. Let me interrupt at that point and say to the distinguished Senator from Nevada—I think he was not in the Chamber when I began—that one of the resolutions I introduced was for the purpose of getting an expression of intent on behalf of the Senate because the bill of the Senator from Nevada had been pigeonholed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I appreciate the mention of the legislation which was proposed by me. Let me say that it is regrettable that our established agencies having national defense in their hands refuse to listen to suggestions coming from those who are just as much interested in national defense and in winning the war as they are, and refuse to accept ideas notwithstanding the fact that their soundness and the need of their ac-

ceptance are so manifest that one would think a child would accept them.

The fact of the matter is that since the day of Billy Mitchell we have gone to sleep in refusing to accept Mitchell's doctrine. Had Mitchell's doctrine and Mitchell's idea of unified air force been in existence, there never would have been a Pearl Harbor. The fact that we did not have a unified air force, the fact that the umbrella of air defense which we should have had was not covering our fleet in Pearl Harbor, gave opportunity for the slaughtering of our sailors and our soldiers and the destruction of units of our Navy at Pearl Harbor.

Let me say a further word while I am interrupting the Senator. Unless we bring about a unified air force to take care of our land and sea war activities, I have grave fear that this war will last longer than it should last, although I never have any fear that we shall not be victorious in the end.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the distinguished Senator for his contribution, and I agree with much that he has said.

Mr. President, I am not speaking on the subject of a unified air force. I feel, as Major de Seversky has said, that after we have seen that the Army and the Navy have obtained the planes they need, the important thing then is to see that they have an independent air force that can strike effectively. Major de Seversky brings out in this book the thesis, which I do not think can be contradicted, that the way to fight this war is not to fight it on all the tentacles, but to strike at the heart of the monster. He shows that we now have planes that can travel 7,800 miles without refueling. He knows that Hitler has them. We may expect, any day, a reprisal raid on the Atlantic coast. The important thing, however, is for America to become air-minded, awakened to the new world in which we are living.

This prophet, Major de Seversky, shows how the World War could be won, as I said, by striking at the heart of Japan, making it unnecessary to fight on a thousand fronts, as we are about to do.

Already, as I have said, we have airplanes that can travel 7,800 miles without refueling. Why should not this great body, the Senate of the United States, have a committee on aviation affairs? Are we simply creatures of some overlord in this matter? We have had in mind the thought of the Navy and the Army, and all that time we have had our Navy and Army committees. Now this thing has become so tremendously big that in 2 years we spend \$22,000,000,000 for airships; and yet the strategy involved, the style of planes, the judgment of the leaders in that new field are matters with which we have little or no contact, except as it is incidental to matters coming before the Senate Naval Affairs and the Senate Military Affairs Committees.

Have we not a responsibility? Are we simply going to pass that responsibility off to the Executive by voting the money? To me, Mr. President, this matter is so important that we should not delay another day in going into this subject fully and completely, and particularly by creating a committee on aviation affairs.

My resolution calls for that, and I ask that it be not pigeonholed. Certainly it is a matter which requires consideration because of the present safety and the future safety of America.

On the subject of having a Cabinet member who shall be known as the Secretary of Aviation, I think that is all-important also. The mere appointment of General Arnold by President Roosevelt does not meet the situation, and I say that with every respect for General Arnold and his record. Men who could not see, and would not see, the importance of this arm in the defense of the Nation in the past, who are ruttled in their own particular vocation because of years of training, however outstanding they may be in military or naval affairs, lack the power to provide guidance and direction to the Government in aviation affairs in this period when we are just opening up this field of conquest of the air.

Mr. President, the life of America is at stake, and no one can read this book of Major de Seversky's without realizing it. I had read many of the articles contained in the book when they were previously printed. He is a great American; not one like you and me, Mr. President, who were born here, but one who chose to make America his home. He has a fine background. He has had honors conferred upon him, including a medal presented to him by President Roosevelt. A man of his specialized aviation experience would be the kind to sit in the Cabinet as Secretary of Aviation, particularly now when world air strategy is all-important. World air strategy is something we never thought of in previous wars.

Recently Walter Lippmann, who had apparently also read this book, speaking about the "men who are fixed in a groove," made an interesting statement.

Since I came to the Senate I have frequently talked on the subject of "men who are fixed in a groove." I call it the "rut mind." We all have a tendency to get that way. Those in the legal profession, unless they are careful, become lawyers, and nothing else, and men in the medical profession become doctors and nothing else; and so on. Likewise, an Army man, tied to the land because of his background of many years, and a Navy man, tied to his ships that go over the water possess "rut minds." They have been the leaders, and, Mr. President, you and I know, if it had not been for that gallant little island called Britain, if she had not had her R. A. F. fighters, what would have happened to the west coast and the east coast of America? Some seem to think that the men of the Army and Navy can change overnight, but they cannot do so, because they never had air vision. We are appropriating a vast amount of money, but it is not simply a question of the number of planes; it is a question of air strategy and of the kind of planes. Goering missed the mark when he attacked Britain. He could have taken Britain easily if he had had the right kind of planes, but the Spitfire and Hurricane outfought the German planes, and, as a result, Goering lost seven or eight hundred planes. A

few of those Spitfires happened to be the omen of God for Britain in that day.

Let me read what Walter Lippmann, speaking of "men who are fixed in a groove," said:

The toughest obstructionists to deal with in Washington are not corrupt and they are not lazy and they are untouched by defeatism; what really needs saying about them is what an Oxford professor once said of a paper read by a student: "It was empty, magniloquent, abstract, flatulent . . . I could have wept salt tears. But I couldn't do anything else; the young man wanted a clean heart and a new spirit, not a little top dressing."

That is what Walter Lippmann said about those who are leading the procession. He also says:

We have come to an epoch when the destiny of the world will be determined by the mastery of the air.

Oh, if all of us could realize that fact and not just talk it. We spend day after day talking about domestic problems. We had an experience along that line this morning. And yet the destiny of America and of the world depends upon the mastery of the air. Mastery of the air will not be obtained by mere numbers, but by quality planes of different classes and kinds. Master minds of the air alone have this knowledge, not sea-minded and land-minded men. Strategists of the air are what are needed.

I am a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. There session after session we vote billions of dollars for ships such as the *Bismarck*, which went down when a bomb hit it—ships which take many days to sail across the ocean, when an airplane takes a few hours. Yet the idea of ships dominates our thinking and our approach to this war. Master minds of the air are in position to lead in the strategy that America must undertake.

Listen again to what Lippmann says. He reaches the same conclusion that Major de Seversky reached:

That until there is a specific strategy for taking and holding the skies—

That is it—"a specific strategy for taking and holding the skies"—

our plans must remain two-dimensional in conception and therefore, notwithstanding the physical participation of aircraft, seriously, if not fatally, handicapped in an epoch of three-dimensional warfare.

Most of us are still thinking in terms of two-dimensional warfare.

Oh, but I hear some one say, we have appropriated all this money. That is not sufficient. Merely appropriating money will not do the job. We have got to have the men who comprehend the job and the bigness of this global war, and what is necessary to put our opponents out of business.

Therefore, after the Army and Navy have the aircraft that are necessary, it is imperative that America have an air force capable of fighting and bombing the enemy; an air force commanded and developed by airmen who are as thoroughly at home in the air as are soldiers on the land and sailors on the sea. We have the finest group of youngsters in the world; they are making the finest fliers, man for man; they can outfight and out-

match any of those of other nations; but, because we have been lagging behind in our development of air strategy in a global war, we need men in the conduct of the war who are not tied to the sea or tied to the land.

We must see to it that the power which will govern the future will be in America's hands, and we must see to it also that in the field of strategy old outmoded ideas shall not take control. When I say "We" I mean the Senate of the United States cannot "pass the buck." If we do, we will wake up some day and regret it. We have a job to perform, and our job is to create a committee on aviation. The Senate, as a coordinate branch of government which votes the money, must realize that it is essential that it have a thorough understanding of what is involved. This can only come to pass if we create a Committee on Aviation Affairs in the Senate.

Mr. President, in conclusion let me state that I, myself, do not necessarily regard the creation of a department of military aviation as the ultimate answer to our military problems.

Frankly, in my judgment, the ideal method of dealing with our military affairs would be to have one Cabinet officer vested with complete unified military control of the entire conduct of the war. Under him there might be an Under Secretary of Aviation, an Under Secretary of the Army, and an Under Secretary of the Navy. Their efforts would be integrated through the unified command of one cabinet officer, under the President. That is, however, so momentous a change that its adoption would perhaps be impossible at this time.

Accordingly, in my proposal suggesting the creation of a department of military aviation, I am merely advancing the necessity for centralizing in one head the authority and control of our vast military aviation program—a head who is air-minded and capable of applying air strategy to world affairs.

It is absolutely vital that our war organization in Washington be reorganized to recognize the new emphasis which must be placed on aviation if this country is to survive. This is a time when we must realistically recognize that the direction of our war effort is entrusted to an outmoded, antiquated, outdated system, a system which is predicated on the simple assumption that wars are fought only by an army and by a navy.

When I talk about this rut mind, or, as Lippmann calls it, the "groove mind," I am talking about a condition that exists patently everywhere. The British have not as yet completely awakened. They have suffered defeat after defeat; they incurred the loss of two of their large war vessels, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse*, in the Indian Ocean, under conditions similar to those in which others of their ships have been sunk. The point is that we must have men who understand aviation as their primary job, who live it and sleep it and think it, contrary to those who think in terms of land and sea, men who live in the air and can see the world in which they are flying in a matter of hours, for that day is coming. The danger to America now

and in the future is so tremendous, as I said, that we cannot "pass the buck."

I ask, Mr. President, that the resolutions be referred to the appropriate committee or committees. I express the hope that immediate action may result and that the resolutions will not be pigeonholed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate Resolution 238, submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin, will be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and Senate Resolution 239, also submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin, will be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask that at the conclusion of my remarks certain excerpts from previous speeches delivered by me may be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The excerpts are as follows:

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, over Columbia Broadcasting System on the evening of October 17, 1939]

The War Department has recommended the smallest possible number of planes necessary for our defense. They will be ample only with one provision, and that is that our factories shall be allowed to sell enough planes to foreign countries so that the factories may be placed on a mass-production basis, so that the mistake of 1918 will not be repeated. Obviously we shall need fewer planes actually in the air if we can get more when we need them, and get them in a hurry.

I am convinced that that is even truer today than it was last February.

When dictators decide to make war, their decision is based upon only one question, and that is whether or not they are able to destroy the other nation. The arguments which prevailed at Munich were the comparative number of warplanes of the contending nations. The only language dictators understand is spoken from the mouths of cannons with tongues of fire. Therefore I favor enlarging the capacity of our factories and thereby strengthening our guaranty of peace. (Printed in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 2d sess., vol. 85, p. 345, October 18, 1939.)

[From article by Ernest Lindley, the American Defense Problem, inserted in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 22, 1940, by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin]

The power of the German land forces is not our imminent concern. The power of Germany in the air is more important to us. German naval power may be a life-and-death matter to us.

German air power may be indicated by the fact—or belief of our best-informed people—that the German production of military planes now exceeds 3,000 planes per month and will reach 6,000 per month by fall. The German production at present is believed to exceed the total world production outside Germany. Ours this month is about 600 planes, and we won't reach 1,200 until about December. The Germans have a vast reserve of fully or partly trained pilots. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 3d sess., May 22, 1940, p. 3135 (Appendix). Article reprinted from Washington Post of May 22, 1940.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on the floor of the U. S. Senate on May 31, 1940]

If we fail to train our youth with modern weapons, which means something more than simply loading a gun and firing it, we will fall in our responsibility to this and future ages. The lessons we must learn from overseas are too apparent. They are in the field



of equipment and training. It was the mechanized units, the supermechanized units, coupled with the use of mass bombers and quick transport of troops fully mechanized and equipped, that made the blitzkrieg possible. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 3d sess., May 31, 1940, vol. 86, p. 7286.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of the U. S. Senate on June 21, 1940]

I say it is time for us to develop an air force in this country and get away from those who can see only today and yesterday, but not tomorrow. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 3d sess., June 21, 1940, vol. 86, p. 8769.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, 1942, 77th Cong., 2d sess., p. 2107.]

I do not necessarily concur in every phase of Colonel Knox's foreign policy, but I am impressed by his dynamic plan for the formation of an aviation unit to recruit 10,000 volunteer pilots. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 3d sess., July 10, 1940, vol. 86, p. 9395.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of Senate on August 23, 1940]

We need . . .

(b) An air force to supplement the Navy and the land forces, adequate to repel in the air any attack on this continent from the air.

We need, of course, to step up our ability to produce ships, planes, mechanized equipment for the Army, etc.

The war overseas has taught us that the airplane is most effective when used to support naval units and ground troops. The Army needs planes; the Navy needs planes—planes of long-range type, bombers, attacking planes, etc. So we come to the conclusion that our first line of defense in the Western Hemisphere is a water line—our Navy. An adequate navy and adequate flying fortresses are what we must first obtain.

Our second line of defense is the airplane—observation planes, bombing planes, dive bombers, attack planes—plenty of them for the Navy and plenty for independent attack service. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 3d sess., August 23, 1940, vol. 86, p. 10794.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of Senate on September 14, 1940]

That brings up the second line of defense, which is the air fleet. We have found that the Navy must have a supplemental arm in the air. However, we are inadequately prepared in that respect. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 76th Cong., 3d sess., September 14, 1940, vol. 86, p. 12169.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of Senate on February 14, 1941]

We cannot close our eyes to the realities. We certainly know that there are big stakes in this war game; but if Japan should fall for the seductive influence of Adolf Hitler and commit an overt act along the line I have suggested, then I tremble for the consequences to Japan and to the world.

I want to know what our Government knows about the situation. I want to know what kind of a supplemental air arm we have to our fleet in the east. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., February 14, 1941, vol. 87, p. 999.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of Senate on April 3, 1941]

Mr. President, are we permitting the same closed minds—minds that were closed to the

arguments of Billy Mitchell—to remain closed to this matter of life and death, these fighting planes, the superiority of which is vital not only to our flyers but to the future of America? I repeat what I have said before on the floor of the Senate: Beware of the closed mind, the "ruttist" mind. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., April 3, 1941, vol. 87, p. 2691.)

[From speech made by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of Senate on May 20, 1941]

If, by the official vindication of the name of this great soldier, we will make the road a little easier for the present-day "Billy Mitchells" who are fighting antiquated tactics, caste controls, and red-tape methods, that official vindication will not have been in vain.

The ideas and the beliefs which Billy Mitchell held so tenaciously in the face of brass-hat opposition have been demonstrated as correct. Mitchell has been vindicated, and his ideas today stand as a living memorial which we cannot add to nor detract from. It remains only for us to make certain that his memorial will continue to live through the men—the independent thinkers, the independent adventurers and explorers and inventors—who will follow him.

We have only to look to the skies to see the mighty air fleet that is the answer to the question of whether Billy Mitchell was right. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., May 20, 1941, vol. 87, p. 4239.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, before the Central Retail Feed Association convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., on June 9, 1941]

I say to you today that the necessity which General Mitchell saw more than 15 years ago for the establishment of a separate air branch is more imperative than ever before.

Mitchell was a farseeing man. He commanded the American Expeditionary Forces' air forces in France. He was convinced that the airplane would be a decisive factor in all future wars. More than a decade and one-half ago he advocated aerial torpedoes, parachute troops, troop-transport planes, heavy-gun combat planes, and air bases in Alaska. (Printed in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., June 19, 1941, vol. 87, p. A2946) (Appendix.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on floor of Senate on July 29, 1941]

The ideas and the vision of Billy Mitchell were accepted by another gentleman on this globe, and that was Mr. Goering, in Germany. In every detail he carried out the methods Billy Mitchell attempted to teach to the brass hats in this country, and the result was the predominating air force which has given Germany the victory on every battlefield so far except in Russia.

The significant thing, I repeat, is that the men who now realize they had no vision, the men who because of their lack of vision, have made it possible for our own country to be unprepared, still persist in their blindness. The result of such blindness may be of great damage to this country, as it has been in the past. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., July 29, 1941, p. 6414.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on the floor of the Senate on August 7, 1941]

We have to be realistic. I wish to say that from information I have after talking with some of our air generals, we are going places with our increased capacity in the building of bombers and fighting planes, with our developing 40,000 men a year in the Air Service, and it is a mighty satisfactory thing to

know that America is going to be able to look after herself if need be. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., August 7, 1941, vol. 87, p. 6851.)

[From speech by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, on the floor of the Senate on October 16, 1941]

We still have men in positions of leadership who seem to be unaware of the air ocean and the significance of the navies in the air.

In this article, Mr. President, Major de Seversky restates the truth, the significant truth, that it was the Royal Air Force controlling the skies over the English Channel and over the islands that stemmed the tide of Nazi invasion of Britain. The British evacuation from Dunkirk was also due to the British domination of the sky over that operation. The Major brings out very conclusively the point that America's need is long-range air power. . . . But to go back to the Major's discussion for a few further words, the Major disagrees with Colonel Knox's recent statement which is mentioned in full in the article; and, while I am a member of the Naval Affairs Committee and believe there will always be need for a surface Navy, the thing I desire to emphasize now, because this distinguished writer on the subject makes it so clear in his article, is the fact that we are living in a changed world, and, above all, the ocean of the air is the important factor; and we have more than ever to realize that whether we get control of the air depends upon the leadership we have, the men of vision who are not simply walking the decks of naval craft, and still believing, as they have done through the years, that the ships of the water are the important factor.

. . . I am of the opinion that the Major establishes a good case in his article when he calls for America to wake up, when he requests that Americans get a new understanding—ah! this is important—of the physical world in which we are living and when he states:

"In this era of air power, America must integrate itself with the new force, and every American psychologically must become an aviator if we want to preserve our precious heritage of free institutions." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 77th Cong., 1st sess., October 16, 1941, p. 7932—article mentioned by Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, Air Power Ends Isolation, reprinted in full at conclusion of remarks by Senator.)

[Excerpt from article entitled "Air Force Is Answer," by Al Williams, inserted in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin]

"Japan must be bombed."

Don't tell me a national defense system can't be revised in wartime. The British did just that when they severed the Royal Flying Corps from control of the British Army and the Royal Naval Air Service from the British Admiralty during the last war.

Realistic Englishmen coordinated England's two air services into the present Royal Air Force. We will follow that example some day, and it should be now. (From the Washington Daily News of December 22, 1941, appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Senate, December 22, 1941, p. A5689, 77th Cong., 1st sess.)

[Excerpt from remarks by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY of Wisconsin, on the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell]

The domination of the air we must have and retain, and we must put a premium on the men of foresight and invention—men who are big enough to get out of the rut today, to cut out red tape and put efficiency into the picture. (From CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 30, 1941, 77th Cong., 1st sess., p. 10128.)

[Excerpts from remarks by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin]

Mr. President, I am hoping that the tens of thousands of flyers who are soon going to take to the ocean of the air to win victory for America will form a great air corps called the Billy Mitchell air division, and thus carry into the battle for the liberation of the world the vision and the spirit of a great and a martyred American. (From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 12, 1942, 77th Cong., 2d sess., p. 252.)

Some of us have been reading articles by experts in relation to the coming power in the air. One expert demonstrated conclusively that a few years hence the airships of one nation riding the ether will be able in a few hours to fly across the intervening seas, and if the nation has control of the air, put out of business every industry in the nation they attack. (From CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 5, 1942, 77th Cong., 2d sess., p. 1049.)

We need men in positions of command who do not lean toward one angle or the other, but who see the whole problem from the perspective of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps. (From CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 9, 1942, 77th Cong., 2d sess., p. 2107.)

#### STRIKES IN WAR PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES—MAN-DAYS LOST

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the statement has frequently been made of late that there are practically no strikes in the country, but every day the newspapers state that strikes occur here and there. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, there have been more man-days lost by strikes since Pearl Harbor than in a similar period 2 years ago. In January, February and March of 1940, 923,647 man-days were lost by strikes. In January, February, and March of 1942, 1,265,000 man-days have been lost, an increase of more than one-third above the same period 2 years ago.

Every strike that has occurred since Pearl Harbor has affected our national defense program, as all industries now are essential either to the production of war materials or to the maintenance of our civilian population.

During the month of March there were 240 strikes, with a loss of 450,000 man-days of work.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a statement I have obtained from the United States Department of Labor, giving the number of man-days lost due to strikes since January 1940. For the year 1940 a total of 6,700,872 man-days were lost, and for the year 1941 a total of 22,885,757 man-days were lost. If strikes continue for the remainder of 1942 as they have for the first 3 months, it appears that the total of man-days lost in 1942 will be equal to or exceed the man-days lost in 1940.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, February 1942]

	Man-days idle during month or year
1940:	
January.....	246,674
February.....	289,992
March.....	386,981
April.....	441,866

	Man-days idle during month or year
1940:	
May.....	665,688
June.....	484,007
July.....	585,651
August.....	706,308
September.....	780,570
October.....	915,014
November.....	739,807
December.....	458,314
Total.....	6,700,872
1941:	
January.....	659,285
February.....	1,129,556
March.....	1,553,860
April.....	7,106,126
May.....	2,182,693
June.....	1,468,856
July.....	1,305,136
August.....	1,756,377
September.....	1,885,224
October.....	1,888,644
November.....	1,450,000
December.....	500,000
Total.....	22,885,757
1942:	
January.....	390,000
February.....	425,000
March.....	450,000

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several naval nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters (favorably reported); and

Bernice B. Lyons, to be postmaster at Vinton, La., in place of S. A. Fairchild, retired (adversely reported).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs (favorably reported):

Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, to be a vice admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 18th day of September 1941; and

Several officers for appointment, and sundry citizens for appointment as second lieutenants, all in the Marine Corps.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

#### THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephen W. Brennan to be United States district judge for the northern district of New York.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry C. Blanton to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sterling Hutcheson to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ford S. Worthy to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William Thomas Dowd to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert L. Ailworth to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John White Stuart to be United States marshal for the western district of Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, April 30, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 28 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

#### APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE NAVY

Capt. Lyal A. Davidson to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 30th day of November 1941.

Capt. Charles A. Pownall to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 3d day of December 1941.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 28 (legislative day of March 30), 1942:

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Stephen W. Brennan to be United States district judge for the northern district of New York.



## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Harry C. Blanton to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri.  
Sterling Hutcheson to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Ford S. Worthy to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

William Thomas Dowd to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina.

Robert L. Ailworth to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia.

John White Stuart to be United States marshal for the western district of Virginia.

## POSTMASTERS

## GEORGIA

Ruth D. McClure, Acworth.  
Dan L. Gibson, Albany.  
Leighton W. McPherson, Columbus.  
Troy Howard Vickers, Crawfordville.  
Wylie West, Decatur.  
Lawrence J. McPhaul, Doerun.  
B. Clayton Blanton, Thomasville.  
Roy Thrasher, Tifton.

## KANSAS

Walter Koon, Clearwater.  
George E. Hull, Eureka.  
Frank M. McAdam, Moran.  
Anna C. Linscheid, North Newton.

## MICHIGAN

Ervin C. Duncley, Frederic.  
Rolland P. Lee, Millington.  
Alphonsus E. Murphy, Shepherd.

## TEXAS

Ramiro R. Gonzalez, Benavides.  
George C. Lain, Kopperl.  
James Thomas Coleman, Livingston.  
Joe H. Victory, New Willard.  
Laura A. Bruening, Westhoff.

## WASHINGTON

Hazel P. Chester, Richmond Highlands.  
Ethel M. Eke, Tumwater.

## WISCONSIN

Andrew Noble Lawton, Brodhead.  
Gerald A. Peterson, Sharon.  
Boyd H. Gentz, Verona.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O King of kings and Lord of lords, behold the passions of men. To any who are in distress, to any whose consciences oppress and cloud their souls with guilt, lift up Thy voice of righteousness and triumph. As Thy life carries with it eternal sympathy and succor, as a Divine Saviour, bestow Thy compassion and grant Thy forgiveness. We praise Thee, that Thou didst bring to mankind, with all its sorrows, struggles, and aspirations, the gulf stream of the world's hope and salvation.

Grant that a stalwart faith may throb in the blood of our daily lives, making them heroic and eager by the divine essence of spirituality which enters into the commonest deeds. May we be Thy disciples in the way of self-denial, bearing some cross and ending in the quiet joy of self-forgetfulness; thus we may grow into the higher life in which our

hearts go out lovingly to our fellow men and to the beauty and glory of the world. Teach us the deepest meaning of the wonderful, precious sacrifice of the Christ, revealing the heart of an infinite, holy God—the Strong baring His shoulder to carry the burdens of the weak; the Highest stooping to save the lowest; and the Holiest coming to ransom the world. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 736. An act for the relief of Ideal Service Station;

H. R. 1154. An act for the relief of George C. Dewey;

H. R. 3476. An act for the relief of George Quillman;

H. R. 4180. An act for the relief of Edward Keating and others;

H. R. 4331. An act for the relief of Alice R. Swett;

H. R. 4408. An act for the relief of Alice R. Swett and the estate of Robert S. Swett;

H. R. 4413. An act for the relief of Olive Z. Ressler;

H. R. 4981. An act for the relief of the Phoenix Construction Associates, a partnership;

H. R. 5433. An act for the relief of the guardian of Charles Jirinec, an infant;

H. R. 5857. An act for the relief of Roy F. Lassly, former acting chief disbursing clerk, Department of the Interior, and G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department;

H. R. 5932. An act to ratify and confirm Act 20 of the Special Session Laws of Hawaii, 1941, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1935;

H. R. 6020. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Atlantic seaboard and creating the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission;

H. R. 6063. An act for the relief of the Clark County Lumber Co.;

H. R. 6166. An act to approve Act No. 70 of the Special Session Laws of Hawaii, 1941, reducing the rate of interest on loans and providing for the reamortization of indebtedness to the Farm Loan Board; and

H. R. 6641. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a permanent instruction staff at the United States Coast Guard Academy," approved April 16, 1937.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 809. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Vernon Clemons, Jr.;

H. R. 4579. An act to amend subsection (c) of section 1 of Public, No. 846, Seventy-fourth Congress (S. 3055), an act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5143. An act to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended;

H. R. 5295. An act for the relief of the estate of Romano Emiliani;

H. R. 5449. An act for the relief of Mrs. Cecile Herzog and Lucille Herzog (an infant);

H. R. 5596. An act for the relief of Tommy Huddleston;

H. R. 5845. An act for the relief of Alvira Manfredi; and

H. R. 6604. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 244. An act for the relief of the San Francisco Mountain Scenic Boulevard Co.;

S. 506. An act to limit the time within which the General Accounting Office shall make final settlement of the monthly or quarterly accounts of disbursing officers under the executive branch of the Government, and for other purposes;

S. 2109. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to sell and convey to the town of Marmet, W. Va., two tracts of land to be used for municipal purposes;

S. 2190. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marilla C. Gray;

S. 2292. An act for the relief of Vernon E. Deus;

S. 2315. An act for the relief of dealers in certain articles or commodities rationed under authority of the United States;

S. 2368. An act to amend the joint resolution approved August 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 858), as amended, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885), as amended, so as to remove the requirement that medical statements shall be furnished to those persons performing military service thereunder;

S. 2422. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to designate the titles of certain offices and departments of instruction at the United States Military Academy;

S. 2427. An act to amend the act relating to preventing the publication of inventions in the national interest, and for other purposes;

S. 2451. An act for the relief of Anthony W. Livingston;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of William Edward Fleming; and

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution relative to the bill (S. 2202) to reinstate Paul A. Larned, a major, United States Army, retired, to the active list of the Regular Army.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1765. An act for the relief of the minor children of Mrs. Jesus Zamora Felix, deceased; and

S. 2002. An act for the relief of Donald William Burt.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1563) entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Albert M. Howard," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government,"